

# Distance from PON port to beam splitter



## Overview

They are named by the number of inputs and outputs, so a splitter with one input and 2 outputs is a 1X2, and a PON splitter with one input and 32 outputs is a 1X32. A fiber broadband provider typically determines and overall split ratio for the network, such as 1x32 or 1x64, and uses combinations of splitters to meet that ratio with each PON port. 1x32 splits were common in North America for G-PON architectures. In this guide, you'll learn how fiber splitters function in PON networks, the difference between PLC and FBT types, and how to choose the best. The Asia Pacific region (APAC) leads worldwide consumption of Planar Lightwave Circuit (PLC) splitter compact devices with a 68% share, followed by the Americas and the EMEA (Europe, Middle East, and Africa) region. The global PLC Fiber Optic Splitter market was valued at \$4.47 Billion USD in 2020. In the world of structured cabling, it's easy to fall into the "visual capacity" trap.

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Fiber optic splitter is a device that splits fiber optic light into many portions according to a specified ratio. A 1:4 ratio splitter will divide a beam of fiber optic light into four equal beams ...



Deploying compact FS PLC Splitters to simplify your networks, perfectly fits your PON, EPON, FTTX, etc.



The most common splitters deployed in a PON system is a uniform power splitter with a 1:N or 2:N splitter ratio, where N is the number of output ports. The optical input power is distributed uniformly ...



To test the loss to the second port, simply move the receive cable to the other port and read the loss from the meter. This same method works with typical PON splitters that are 1 input and 32 outputs.



In this guide, you'll learn how fiber splitters function in PON networks, the difference between PLC and FBT types, and how to choose the best model for your rollout in 2025.



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The greater the split the more ideal loss is created, not accounting for port or excess loss. Take for example a 1:32 splitter where light beam is reduced by five times or a total of 15 dB (3 dB x 5) of ...



Choosing the right split ratio depends on three interrelated factors: distance, bandwidth demand, and cost. Optical signals lose power (attenuation) as they travel through fiber—typically ...



Based on the GR-1209 standard, the maximum allowable insertion loss for an optical splitter used in a PON system can be determined using the calculations outlined below.

## Contact Us

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